BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR SECOND WEEK IN NOV.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.
8. Sunday—Mason & Slidell cap'd, '61	6 50	5 10
9. Monday	6 51	5 9
10. Tuesday—Milton died, 1614	6 52	5 8
11. Wednesday—Indian Sum'er ceases	6 53	5 7
12. Thursday	6 54	5 6
13. Friday—Meteoric rain, 1833	6 55	5 5
14. Saturday—Chas. Carroll died, 1832	6 56	5 4

New Moon, Wednesday, November 11th. Full Moon, Wednesday, 25th November.

Observations on Weather.—Indian Summer commenced on Thursday, 29th of October and lasted 14 days. Signs of the times foretell that the coming winter will be a cold and dry one. On Friday, 13th instant, the famous fall of meteoric stars occurred, and have been repeated at the same date since in certain years. Look out for them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

"All Quiet" at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The Metropolis has been unusually quiet to-day. Not even a rumor afloat, and scarcely a topic of conversation beyond the usual subjects of finance and high prices of provisions, and the customary speculations upon the military situation at Chattanooga and in Northern Virginia.

In response to a note from Commander Webb, of the *Atlanta*, now confined in Fort Warren, Secretary Wells, under date of the 2d instant, informed him that a list of officers of the *Atlanta*, held by the United States, with an equal list of Federal prisoners now in confinement in the South, was forwarded to Meredith with suggestions that he should see Ould and propoee a special exchange in their cases. No such list as Wells refers to has been submitted to Ould, nor has any communication been made to him on the subject.

From Chattanooga.

ATLANTA, Nov. 11.—Reports from the front say the enemy are advancing his line of works around Chattanooga with new batteries, and everything is quiet.

A Yankee forage train, with two regiments of cavalry, went up the Lookout Valley and returned.

Supplies for Chattanooga are constantly arriving at Brown's Ferry.

Our cavalry are reported at Lenoir's Station, 21 miles from Knoxville.

A special dispatch says the works of the enemy are only 650 yards from our front.

From Richmond

RICHMOND, Nov. 12.—The Yankees who recently appeared in New Kent county were a foraging party, and after securing a considerable quantity of corn, they returned to Williamsburg.

Nothing of interest from the Rapidan last night or this morning.

Ould and Meredith have hgreed upon terms for the exchange of surgeons.

Col. Cox, wounded in three places in the fight of last Saturday on the Rappahannock, arrived in this city yesterday. We are glad to learn that the Colonel's wounds' though severe, are not serious. His horse was shot under him and he was struck by fragments of a shell. We hope that he will soon recover and be in the saddle again.

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

From the Savannah Republican.]

ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Near Chattanooga, Nov. 5.

After three consecutive days of uninterrupted sunshine—the longest term of dry weather we have had for a month past—we are again visited by a heavy rain, which is pouring down as I write. So much wet weather would at any time add greatly to the discomfort of troops who are insufficiently provided with tents, blankets and shoes; but in a camp like this, located in a wide, muddy valley, where the streams are easily swollen, and where the water passes off slowly, it is almost intolerable. You may form some idea of the nature of the soil and of the quantity of water that has fallen, when you are informed that upon waking up some mornings since, I found that half a dozen new springs (or wet weather springs, as farmers call them,) had formed in my tent during the night, the water from which was running out in as many miniature streams. If such was my condition under a good tent, what must be the condition of the men who stand all night on the muddy flats and in the trenches half filled with water, who have but one blanket and a slight fly for their shelter, and sometimes not even this much.

Once more, therefore, I would entreat every man and woman in the Confederacy, who has a blanket to spare, to send it immediately to the army; and when they make up their gitts, let them not forget the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, the Texans, Arkansians, Missourians and Louisianians, who for the present have no homes, and who yet bare their heads to the blast of battle and the storms of Heaven in our defense. No troops deserve a larger share of our sympathy and affection than the brave soldiers from those States, and none stand so much in need of our care and attention.

For some weeks past the weather has been very unfavorable to military operations. Since the date of my last letter, nothing has occurred that it would not be impolitic to mention, beyond the daily exchange of shots between the opposing batteries.

No further effort has been made to regain possession of Lookout valley, where the enemy has been industriously exerting himself to render his position secure, and reopen the railroad from Bridgeport for the transportation of supplies.

Since the Federal press, following the example of Gen. Rosecrans, persists in attributing their defeat at Chickamauga to the overwhelming numbers of the Confederates, it may not be amiss to correct this shallow falsehood, and especially since even some of our own public prints seem to take less pleasure in contemplating the great victory gained upon that bloody field, than they do in finding fault with the commander-in-chief. The following estimate of the strength of the Federal army is based upon reports obtained from three different and well informed sources just before the battle, and I am satisfied, as you would be if you were in possession of all the facts, that it approximates very nearly to the truth:

McCooks' corps, three divisions, (Sheridan's, Davis', and R. R. Johnson's,	18,000
Thomas' corps, four divisions, (Rousseau's, Negley's, Brannan's and Reynolds,)	25,000
Critfenden's corps, three divisions, (Palmer's, Van Cleve's, and Wood's,	18,000
Granger's reserved corps, three divisions, (Morgan's, Steadman's and Granger's,)	16,000
	77,000

This is exclusive of Stanley's corps of cavalry, composed of three divisions. Some small detachments from this large force, say 12,000 in all, were on duty in the rear, leaving 65,000 fighting men who were actually present and engaged in the battle.

Opposed to this formidable army, General Bragg did not have, exclusive of cavalry, exceeding 40,000 men, and yet he and his brave troops whipped the fight—capturing nearly 8,000 prisoners, 43 pieces of artillery, 25,000 stond of small arms, between 20 and 30 flags and considerable military stores. This must be accounted a great victory, and if the Commanding General did not press his advantages as vigorously as we could wish, it should be remembered that Gen. Lee fell into a similar error at Fredericksburg. Neither General knew how complete was the defeat of his adversary until some days had elapsed, and *then* the merest military tyro was able to point out the mistake that had been committed. There was less excuse, however, if any were needed, in Gen. Lee's case, than in Gen. Bragg's: for the country in which the latter operated was unfavorable, his transportation insufficient, and his supplies barely sufficient for his troops when in camp; whereas the reverse of all these was true in the case of the former.

P. W. A

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. NOV. 13, 1863. NO. 3.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Tuesday has the following:

There has been, within the last twenty-four hours, a still further and most remarkable decrease in the enemy's fire. On Sunday night but fifty-eight rifled shots were fired at the fort, of which sixteen missed.

The casualties of Sunday were five negroes wounded—one dangerously, one severely, and three slightly. Part were hurt by the explosion of a mortar shell, and part by brick thrown down by a shell from a rifled gun.

On Monday sixty-one rifled shots were fired, of which twenty missed; twenty-five mortar shells, of which five missed, and there were twenty-five shots from the monitors, of which seven missed.

Only one monitar shared in the bombardment yesterday, and this one kept up a very slow fire from its turret.

The dimensions of the shells thrown by the monitors are eight inches in diameter, not six, and twenty inches in length, not sixteen, as formerly reported.

The fire on the land batteries is still directed against the southwest angle, and that of the monitors at the northeastern face. The damage is of little consequence. The summary of the shots fired during the present bombardment, is as follows:

Of rifled shots during the past week, there were eighteen hundred and three, of which four hundred and eleven missed; of mortars, fourteen hundred and sixty-seven, of which three hundred and fifty-nine missed, and of the shots from the monitors, there were four hundred and seventy-one, of which nineteen missed. Total for the whole week, three thousand seven hundred and forty-one, of which two thousand nine hundred and fifty two struck the fort. The total number of shots during the week previous was five thousand five hundred and sixty-five, of wnich eight hundred and seventeen missed. The aggregate of the fire since the opening of the first gun, on the 26th October, is nine thousand three hundred and six shots, of which one thousand six hundred and six missed, and seven thousand and seven struck the fort.

Our land batteries still continue to direct their fire against Gregg.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Captain John Johnson, of the Engineers, has gone on duty at Fort Sumter. As Lieutenant, he served during the incessant fighting and active preparations beginning July 11, and throughout the first bombardment, and so distinguished himself by the good judgment, energy and efficiency of his labors, as to secure an additional grade to his rank, in recognition of his services. His presence may be considered a further guarantee of vigorous and skillful preparations, promising well for the final assault, under the dauntless Elliott, with his sturdy troops.

GOLDMAN BRYSON.—A letter received in this place yesterpay states that thi notorious assassin and bushwhacker was killed, together with some of his comrades, by the friendly Cherokee Indians, a few days ago, in the mountains near Murphy, N. C. Bryson received from the Lincoln Government the command of Colonel, and was at the head of a force, supposed to number 800 men from the States of North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.—*Columbia (S. C.) Guardian.*

The following dispatches were received too late for our Western mail Wednesday night:

More Correspondence about the Exchange of Prisoners.

RICHMOND, Nov, 11th.—No official report yet from Gen. Lee of the affair at Kelly's Ford.

Some believe Meade will not attack Lee in front, but will attempt a flank movement to Fredericksburg.

Among the recent arrivals here is Senator Johnston, of Arkansas.

Further correspondence between Ould and Meredith relative to the exchange of prisoners is published. The former, under date of October 20th, proposes that all officers and men on both sides be released in conformity with the provisions of the cartel, and the excess on the one side or the other to be paroled. Meredith replies at length, and charges that a system of exchanges was first interrupted by the Confederate Government in declaring its purpose to make certain distinctions in the treatment of a particular class of troops. He refers also to the charges that Ould improperly declared exchanged a large portion of the troops captured and paroled by Grant, and having thus exhausted paroled prisoners in his hands, he proposes delivering prisoners in our (Yankee) hands for whom there are no equivalents, or comparatively few.

The proposal, therefore, not accepted. Ould, on the 1st, exposes the falsity of the various statements of the Yankee Commissioner, and rebukes his malignant and wanton aspersion of the motives of the Confederate authorities in making the proposal contained in the letter of the 20th. He says in conclusion, let me tell you the purpose of your letter is apparent. It has been well known for a long time that your authorities are opposed to a fair and regular exchange of prisoners under the cartel, and in rejecting my proposition you have endeavored to conceal, under closed vague charges and unfounded statements of the determination at which your government long since arrived. Why not be frank once? Why not say without further subterfuge that you have reached conclusions that our officers and soldiers are more valuable, man for man, than yours?

From Southwestern Virginia.

ABINGDON, VA., Nov. 11.—A number of Morgan's men who escaped from Northern prisons are arriving daily. They state a terrible system of guerilla warfare is being waged in Kentucky. The citizens are being murdered and their houses burned. Private Tom Carter and James Keller, Dukes' regiment, have been shot by the enemy after being taken prisoners for the alledged murder of Major Witman of the 18th Federal Kentucy Regiment. All quiet in East Tennessee.

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quallity. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has nsed the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF NO. 1 COUNTRY RIFLES. APPLY to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K., N. C. Railroad Depot.

THOS. D. HOGG,
Oct 20-tf Major and Ordnance Officer.
Standard copy till forbid.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

A RARE CHANCE.

SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE, CARPETING, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AS EXECUTOR OF THE Estate of George S. Stevenson, deceased, will sell at public auction, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, the furniture belonging to said estate, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

1 Piano and Stool
1 Sofa, 2 Divans
1 Mahogany Table, 8 Mahogany Chairs
1 Set of Cottage Furniture, consisting of
1 Wardrobe, 1 Bedstead, 1 Bureau
6 Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair
1 Washstand, 1 Candle Stand.

CARPETING, VIZ:

1 Fine Brussels Carpet
1 Brussels Carpet cut in lengths for a large room
2 Rugs, 1 Brussels Stair Carpet
1 Three-ply Carpet
8 Arm Chairs (Oak)
1 Oak Rocking Chair
1 Hat Rack, 1 Writing Desk
Feather Beds, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Crockery and Glassware.

Terms of sale, cash or six months credit, at the option of the purchaser.

A. T. JERKINS,
Executor of the estate of Geo. S. Stevenson, dec'd.
Alamance County, N. C., Oct. 31, 1863. Nov 4-td

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALES.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 16TH, COUNTY COURT week, we will sell to the highest bidder, commencing at 11 o'clock, in front of our Sales Room, for R. B. Seawell, Executor, &c., of the late Mrs. G. Seawell, the valuable Lot of Land on Newbern Street, containing about 30 acres, upon which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death; also some 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, one of them a valuable carpenter. In addition to the above sale we shall sell a well assorted lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, &c., &c.; one Flying Shuttle Loom, capable of weaving 12 or 15 yards per day; one Cavalry Sword and Belt complete; 62 dozen Knives and Forks; 33 dozen Brown Windsor Soap; 72 pounds English Mustard, in one yound cans; 4 cases Pinet, Castillion & Co.'s French Brandy, vintage of '48; 20 cases Scotch Whiskey, recently imported for medicinal purposes and pure; 200 packs Playing Cards; one Silver-plated Leather-top Buggy, nearly new; one excellent Family Carriage; one set double Carriage Harness, but little worn; one set Wagon Harness; one good Two-horse Wagon; 50 or 100 sacks Salt to arrive. Together with a number of articles not enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 12-4t Auctioneers.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Halifax, Va.:
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person, N. C.

RAILROAD STOCK FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL IN CHARLOTTE, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, 60 Shares of Stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.

S. A. HARRIS,
Nov 12-1w Auctioneer.

LAND SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the case of "William G. Hill and others *ex parte*" made at Fall Term, A. D., 1863, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity of said county, will proceed to sell the land in the pleadings mentioned and described on the 23d day of November, A. D., 1863. The first tract contains about 200 acres, is located about two miles from the city of Raleigh, and is bounded on the East by the Lunatic Asylum, on the South by William Grimes', and on the West by S. H. Young's. The other tract adjoins the land of S. H. Young and Dr. F. J. Haywood, and lying between Dry Branch and Bushy Branch, and contains about 250 acres. There is a large two story dwelling with all necessary out-houses on the first named tract, known as the Spring Hill or Hunter place.

The sale will take place at the Court House in the city of Raleigh at 12 M. Terms made known on day of sale.

Nov 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE A 10 HORSE STEAM ENGINE, AN EXcellent one, for sale. Boiler has one 8 inch return flue, very little worn. In complete order. Address at Bacon Hill, N. C.

A. M. ROCWEL.
Nov 9-eod3t

SALE OF MACHINERY.

WEDNESDAY, 18th NOVEMBER, AT AUCTION, four Iron Lathes, two Drill Presses, Slabbing Machine, Boring Lathes, two Polishing Machines, all our stock of material necessary in the Manufacture of Arms, consisting of Cast Steel, Iron, Copper, Brass, Block Zinc, Borax, Emory, No. 8 Copper Stills and Fixtures, Files, Stoves and Pipes, Linseed, Sperm and Machine Oil, Stock of Tools and Forging Die's necessary in the manufacture of Arms; large lot Belting, &c.

Parties may treat for any of the articles previous to day of sale.

PERRY & WITTY,
Nov 7-td High Point, N. C.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY MILLS, SITUATED ON Tar River, in the pleasant little village of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C. In addition to a fine Manufacturing Establishment, there is two setts of runners for grinding corn and a splendid Circular Saw Mill, entirely new. The position and location of this unrivalled water power affords every facility for carrying on the manufacturing business on an extensive scale. I offer this property for $50,000, on terms to suit the purchaser.

My address is Henderson, N. C.

Nov. 7-4w* P. R. MERRYMAN.

Daily Petersburg Express copy one week and forward bill to P. R. M.

GOLDSBORO PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with all necessary out houses and Stable next to my former residence and opposite Mr. R. Washington, on railroad street. This is by far the most desirable location in Goldsboro. The house contains fourteen rooms and the kitchen four. The garden is a choice, rich piece of land.

Also, one hundred and twenty-seven acres of Pine Land, three miles from Town, lying on the W. & W. Road. A rare chance to those who wish to invest.

Nov 7-2w M. D. CRATON.

380 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR cash, at the Court House door in Raleigh, on Monday, the 16th Nov., three hundred and eighty acres of Land adjoining the lands of Moses Allen, Hillory Thompson and others, 4 miles west of Huntsville Depot and near the Falls of Neuse river, all woods except about forty acres—can be bought privately if application be made to

Oct 29-oawtd W. H. HIGH.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LAND AND SLAVES.

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, Auctioneers, in the city of Raleigh, as executor of the late Mrs. Grizzy Seawell and agent of Miss Elizabeth Hinton, I will sell to the highest bidder the valuable lot of land on Newbern street in said city, containing about 30 acres, on which Mrs. Seawell resided at her death.

Also at the same time and place will be sold 12 or 15 slaves, mostly young and likely, among them a valuable Carpenter.

Terms one and two years credit or cash if preferred.

RICHARD B. SEAWELL,
Oct 1-2awtd Executor and Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

FOUND.

A LADY'S BLACK VEIL WAS PICKED UP ON the street yesterday evening and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.

Nov. 12-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.,)
Raleigh, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

I. THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN AND COTTON Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The drill of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day December next to allow the farmers time to sow their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance.

R. C. GATLIN,
Nov 11-6t Adjutant General.

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 8, 1863.

[EXTRACT.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 213.

III. THE BUREAU OF CONSCRIPTION IS AUthorized to raise and equip in each of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, one Battalion of Six Companies of mounted men, who furnish their own horses and who are not liable to conscription, to be under the orders of the Bureau, for the purposes of conscription, the arrest of deserters and for local defence, mustered for one year.

Companies to elect their officers. The field officers to be assigned from officers belonging to the Enrolling service.

Companies not to exceed one hundred, rank and file.

By command of the Secretary of War:

[Signed] JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

By order of Col. John S. Preston, Superintendent:

[Signed] P. N. PAGE,
Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 7, 1863.

The commandant invites the attention of all persons capable of bearing arms, but who are exempt from military duty under the present regulations, to the above order of the Secretary of War. It will be seen that it is the intention of the Department to raise a Battalion of mounted men for special service in North Carolina, and the Commandant hopes that all able bodied men, who may be exempt by reason of having furnished substitutes or otherwise, will not shrink from this call, but will hasten to enlist in the defense of their homes, their firesides and the State that gave them birth.

Parties enlisting in this Battalion will be exempt from duty in the Militia and Home Guard, and will receive the pay and allowance of cavalrymen. The Enrolling Officers throughout the State are authorized to receive recruits, or they may report directly at either of the Camps of Instruction.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
HUGH L. COLE, Captain and A. A. A. G.
Oct 16-1m

Office Medical Director,
GENERAL HOSPITALS N. C.,
Raleigh, October 9th, 1863.

SURGEONS IN CHARGE OF HOSPITALS WILL not permit any Steward or Agent to purchase Hospital supplies, except for cash, or on the written order of the Surgeon. Accounts incurred, in disregard of these instructions, will not be recognized.

By order of the Surgeon General:

P. E. HINES,
Oct 10-2aw1m Medical Director.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS REOPENED.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. Co.,
Nov. 8, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, having determined to push forward the grading of the road with vigor, the books of subscription to the capital stock are directed to be reopened. This road will run into the heart of the Coal and Iron deposits of the Deep River Valley. It will be intimately connected with our great railways. It will be on the line of the shortest route from Richmond to Charleston. Its stock has therefore every prospect of being profitable. The attention of those desiring investments of funds, as well as of those who wish to aid in developing the coal and iron resources of the Confederacy, is invited to this enterprise.

Price of shares $100 each. Cash payments may be made. Subscriptions will be received by George W. Mordecai, Esq., at the Bank of N. C., by W. H. Jones, Esq., at the Branch Bank of Cape Fear, by the Treasurer of the Company and by the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 10-8t President.

Standard, State Journal and Fayetteville Observer copy six times.

QUAKER MEADOWS FOR RENT.

ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOW AND HEIRS OF the late Col. Jas. C. S. McDowell, I shall, on Saturday the 14th day of November next, at the Court House in Morganton, lease for 2 years to the highest bidder the lands and plantation known as "Quaker Meadows."

This place lies on the Catawba River, about 2 miles from Morganton, and for situation and fertility is unsurpassed by any Farm in the County of Burke.

The tract consists of about 1,600 acres, one half of which is cleared, and of this more than 500 acres rich river bottom.

The place will be let in two parcels.

The Homestead contains a large 2-story Brick Dwelling, with the usual out buildings found on a large plantation.

The other section has a good Dwelling House and out Houses.

Possession given immediately.

At the same time and place will be sold a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Fodder, Hay, &c., and a few Negroes hired out.

CHAS. MANLY.
Oct 22-taw14nov

LAND FOR SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity in the cases of Franklin and Elam Smith, *ex parte*, made at Fall Term, 1863, the undersigned Clerk and Master in Equity, will proceed to sell the Lands in the pleadings mentioned and described on Monday of Court week—being the 16th day of November, A. D., 1863.—There are two tracts—one belonging to Franklin and the other to Elam Smith—containing each about 130 acres, which will be sold *separately*. The Land is about 10 miles East of Raleigh, adjoins the land of Tom. Bridges, Burrell Temple and others, and is the lot of land which was allotted to the said Franklin and Elam by the Commissioners who were appointed by the County Court to divide the Land between the heirs of John Smith, dec'd.

The sale will take place at 12 m. at the Court House door on a credit of six months with approved security, or for *cash*, if the purchaser desires it.

Oct 10-td R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department.

THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the Dental Structure.

Patrons given as reference. Office in Exchange Hotel, Room No. 54. Oct 13-tf

WHO WANTS A SUBSTITUTE?

A SUBSTITUTE, EXEMPT FROM STATE AND Confederate service, may be had if early application be made. Cavalry preferred. Address "P" at Progress Office. Nov 11-tf

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 5, 1863.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and return to Camp Holmes, or $50 for his confinement in any jail so that he can be secured, of one A VANCANNON, 4th Tennessee Regiment, (Yankee,) 32 years old, dark eyes, dark hair, sallow complexion, 5 feet 9½ inches high, a citizen of Watauga county N. C., and by occupation a farmer.

The said Vancannon was brought to Camp Holmes the 30th of October, and made his escape on the night of the 4th of November instant. He was arrested near the Tennessee line, and it is supposed will try to make his way back to the Yankees.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Com'dt. of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adjutant. Nov. 6-1w

$25 REWARD.

I LEARN THAT ELSEY, A NEGRO WOMAN BElonging to the estate of General Branch, runaway one day last week. She is about thirty years old, low and chunky, copper colored, has large eyes; had on a new pair of shoes and new checked homespun dress when she left. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or confinement in jail. She is probably being employed as a washerwomen about Raleigh.

Nov 12-tf W. A. BLOUNT, Jr., Adm.

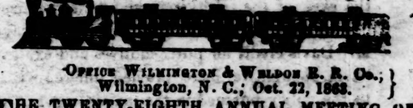
NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.



OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 18th of November next.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

DIVIDEND NO. 26.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIDEND of twenty per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 18th of November next.—Books for Transfer of Stock will be closed on the 1st of November, until after the 18th.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Oct 26-td Secretary & Treasurer.
Tarboro' Southerner copy td.

RUNAWAY COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WARREN County, on the 4th Sept., 1863, a negro man who says his name is GEORGE, and that he is generally called Mun or Munroe, and that he belongs to Mr. Rob't Lattimer or Lattimore, who lives near Canton, in Madison County, Miss., and that he runaway from his master in March, 1862, and has since been most of the time in the service of Capt. Jas. Mason, of the 4th Mississippi Reg't, from whom he again runaway at Grenada, Mississippi. The said negro is about 5 feet 4 inches high, black, and appears about 35 years of age. He has a slight scar in his forehead, nearly over the left eye, which he says was caused by a fall from a horse.

The owner is hereby notified to prove his property, pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. C. WADDILL,
Oct 10-1aw6m Jailor.

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND REPRESENTAtives of the GRAND LODGE of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will meet at the Masonic Hall, in this city, on Monday evening the 7th of December next at 7 o'clock.

A full representation is earnestly desired, as business of much importance will then and there be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Oct 20-dawtlstWD Grand Secretary.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP

KNOWN AS GEO. BISHOP & Co., HILLSBORO', is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle.—Those having claims will please present them for payment.

GEO. BISHOP.
Aug 21-tf P. J. GARDNER.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt o $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of North Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 6, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.

June 25-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to care.

FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer.
Standard copy

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.

July 31-tf

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1863.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Rags Advanced.**—We will pay 12½ cents a pound for all the clean Cotton rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Gen. Bragg, his Officers and the President.

A few months ago the Richmond *Enquirer* was the peculiar and special champion of Mr. Davis. If a North Carolina paper dared murmur a word of complaint as to the management of the war, or protest against the petty tyranny too often exercised by subordinates, the *Enquirer* at once raised the cry of treason against the government. To say a word against the President was a capital offence and the offender was at once registered upon the "black list," for, in the eyes of the *Enquirer*, and other partizans, the "King could do no wrong." We have always given Mr. Davis credit for pure motives and exalted patriotism, though we have oftened differed with him as to the policy pursued in the management of the war. But the *Enquirer* has "fallen from grace," the *Sentinel* has got the "inside track" and become the "organ," and Mr. Davis is no longer the infallible, immaculate ruler that he has been represented—by the *Enquirer*.

We have been an admirer of what we supposed to be soldierly qualities in General Bragg, but we may have been mistaken; yet we are not willing to join in the hue and cry against him without further and more satisfactory evidence of his unfitness for command. But if the following letter which appears in the *Enquirer* be true, and it is vouched for by that paper, it is evident that Gen. Bragg and his Lieutenant Generals should be separated. If he remains where he is, they should be transferred to some other field; and if they are to remain with their present commands, then Gen. Bragg should give way to some one acceptable to the division and corps commanders of the army. And if such change is not made as will render the army on which so much depends, efficient, President Davis, and no one else, is responsible. We give the letter:

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Oct 31.

I send you an extract, from an Atlanta paper, which gives you an idea, but only a faint one of the deplorable condition of affairs out here, in the hope that you may be able to draw from it some facts which may aid you in writing upon the subject. I wish that I could truly picture what the cost to the country has been by the command of this department being in the hands of General Bragg; of opportunities upon opportunities he has neglected to hold: first, Kentucky, then Tennessee, and lastly, to improve and pluck the fruits of the victory of Chickamauga, which Longstreet won for him.

When Longstreet took command, on Sunday morning, the 20th, of the left wing of the army, he found it arranged, helter skelter, with gaps a mile long between the brigades, and every thing in confusion generally. The position chosen for the fight by General Bragg, was most unfavorable in case of a repulse, and altogether in favor of the enemy. The order was for the right to begin the attack at dawn, but it was eleven o'clock before it was opened, and then it rolled along until the left took it up. In a very short time, to use General Bragg's own words, the "right was disastrously repulsed and had no fight in it;" and Longstreet had to fight the enemy entirely alone. After some hours of hard fighting he drove him in the wildest confusion from every position, took from thirty to forty pieces of artillery, thousands of prisoners, and converted their army into a terrified, flying mob. It was then that he saw that by a forward movement of the whole army that General Rosecrans' whole force could be captured in twenty hours, and that no obstacle was between us and the Ohio and (perhaps) peace. He therefore sent word to Wheeler, who was on his left, to dash forward between Chattanooga and the enemy and cut him to pieces; but just as Wheeler was about to execute this movement he received an order from General Bragg directing him to pick up arms and stragglers.—Longstreet had not heard from Bragg but once during the day, and then it was to say that he was beaten on the right. He now sent to beg him to advance, but the general-in-chief declined doing so. Then a council of generals entreated him to move on Knoxville, cut off Burnside, turn Rosecrans at Nashville, and go into Kentucky. He consented to the move; the troops were put in motion; but, after marching ten miles, he recalled the army, without explanation to his lieutenants, and placed it, without an object to achieve, before this place, where sickness and desertion are doing more than the enemy hope for. Dissatisfaction and defection are awfully prevalent, and no one hesitates, from the highest to the lowest, to speak of their contempt for the commander. We all hoped that surely Mr. Davis would see the danger which was threatening the country by the insanity of Bragg, and his arrival was hailed with joy. He did perceive the intense feeling against him, and called the corps commanders to meet Bragg and himself at headquarters. When they had assembled he began with General Longstreet, and asked what he thought of him as a general and of his conduct in this fight. Gen. Longstreet replied that he had not seen Bragg half an hour on the field before he saw he was not the man to command an army, and particularly this army, as it was then situated; that his disposition of troops was "horrible," and that his tactics were wretched; that he had not the least confidence in him, and begged that if he was not removed that the President would send him (Longstreet) back to Virginia. He took down the map and showed how Rosecrans exposed himself by turning Bragg, who, with a concentrated army, allowed himself to be driven out of Chattanooga by an enemy whose army was divided into three portions, seventy miles apart, and unable to reinforce each other except by a single mountain road, which Bragg could always hold. The other generals replied in the same manner, all saying that they had not the least confidence in him, and all asked to be relieved. D. H. Hill said among other things, that he was a personal coward. Mr. Davis said he was grieved to hear this, deeply grieved—and that is all he has said or done. Bragg is still in command; the season for the campaign is passed; the enemy will hold Chattanooga as a base for spring operations. * * East Tennesse, with its nitre caves, and Middle Tennessee, with its necessaries of life, are lost to us; our currency is being circulated in fewer square miles, and yet with all this "Pharoah hardens his heart and will not let the people go."

We have had, in the last three weeks, even opportunities for striking the enemy a terrible blow by moving on Stevenson, their depot, and cutting off Chattanooga; but Bragg took two weeks to think of the plan, and in the meantime the enemy sent thirty thousand men there and fortified it.

Election Returns.

We have nothing further from the 1st District. The vote was very small and Smith is thought to be elected. Had there been a full vote east of the Chowan it is believed Dr. Warren would have been elected.

In the 2nd the result is still in doubt. The Tarboro *Southerner* gives the following statement:

Returns from this District indicate that the contest between Mr. Bridgers and Col. Yellowley will be very close.

The following are the majorities so far as we have heard—

	Bridgers' Maj.	Yellowley's Maj.
In the army	250	
Edgecombe,	281	
Greene,		127
Pitt,		208
Wilson,		45
Lenoir,		41
Bridgers,	481	Yellowley, 421

Making Mr. Bridgers 60 ahead; Halifax to hear from. It is reported that Halifax has gone 150 majority for Bridgers. From the army, Capt. Pitt's company from this county, and the Scotland Neck Mounted Riflemen are to be heard from. These will further increase Mr. Bridgers' vote. We think Mr. Bridgers will be elected by a small majority.

In the 3d the vote was compared at Warsaw, Duplin county, on Wednesday, and is as follows:

	Leach.	McRae.	Devane.	Faison.
Duplin,	166	192	246	154
Wayne,	427	467	60	64
Johnston,	1,033	193	6	10
Jones,	40	28	4	
Sampson,	177	75	386	231
Craven,	29	417	1	
Onslow,	202	121	17	7
	2,074	1,493	720	466

In the 4th District, Lieut. T. C. Fuller has a handsome majority, with Bladen, Columbus, and Richmond to hear from. His majority will probably range between 500 and 1,000.

In the 5th district the vote is as follows, being official with the exception of Warren, and including the army vote. We learn that the Sheriff of Warren was not present at Franklinton on Wednesday, when the votes were compared:

	Turner.	Arrington.
Wake,	1,259	413
Orange,	1,091	327
Nash,	245	334
Granville,	652	420
Franklin,	247	420
Warren,	52	440
	3,546	2,354
	2,354	
Turner's majority,	1,192	

Wake has given Turner the largest majority.

In the 6th District the Hon. John A. Gilmer is elected without opposition.

In the 7th District the vote as far as received is as follows:

	Christian.	Ashe.
Chatham, (and army,)	741	452
Moore, (and army,)	549	268
Anson, three precincts,	16	219
Montgomery,	355	85
Stanly,	325	115
	1,986	1,139

Randolph and Davidson to be heard from. Mr. Christian's majority is at least 1,500.

In the 8th district Mr. Lander's friends seem to claim his election with confidence. But the army vote is not all in, and the result is in doubt.

In the 9th district the result is in doubt. Wilkes gives Smith 148, and Gaither 68. Smith leads Gaither 24 votes in the 37th, 32d, 53d, and 42d regiments. The army vote is not all in, and other counties to hear from. There is some doubt about the result, though the chances are in favor of Gaither.

In the 10th district Gen. G. W. Logan is no doubt elected. He was some 1,600 votes ahead, with one or two counties to be heard from. He has carried Polk, Rutherford, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, and Madison, and the vote of Yancey and Mitchell is divided between him and his opponents.

The Sheriffs met on Wednesday last to compare the votes. They will no doubt meet again next Wednesday to compare the army vote. We shall publish the official votes of the district as they are received.

We learn that a flag of truce is to go down to Newbern on Monday next, and all who are "weary in well doing" are invited to return. We thank the "Beast" for his invitation, but as we come out to spend the season we shall remain "until the races are over." We have no word of censure for those who go, but we shall take our chances with the "outsiders."

Oysters are received in this city twice a week and sold at five dollars a quart. We are not posted as to the price of fries, stews or scollops as we have not indulged. We suppose, however, they are as moderate as other creature comforts.

FROM VIRGINIA.—We received no mail from Richmond yesterday morning, and up to this writing have no later news from Gen. Lee's army. The telegraph may, and we hope will, bring us something before going to press.

The premium on specie and bank notes has slightly advanced in the last day or two. This we suppose is owing to some legerdemain of the brokers and not any probable disaster to our arms.

We regret to learn that Rev. Dr. Closs has been confined to his bed, for some time, with acute rheumatism.

FALLING BACK.—Two old ladies were recently conversing on the battle of Chickamauga. Said one, "I wish as Gen. Bragg is a Christian man, he were dead and in heaven. I think it would be a God-send to the Confederacy." "Why, my dear," said the other, "if the General were near the gates of Heaven, and invited in, at the critical moment he would 'fall back.'"

The following reply is of the same order: After the battle of Chickamauga, a soldier, who had been within the enemy's lines and escaped, was carried before Gen. Bragg and questioned in relation to what he saw. He said the rout was complete and the enemy in full retreat when he left. The General asked him if he knew what a retreat was? He looked at the General with surprise, and said: "Why General, haven't I been with you in your whole campaign?"

PROMOTED.—Major-General Hood has been promoted to a Lieutenant Generalship for meritorious service. He has won it nobly, and will wear his honors well.

The Georgia Legislature—Gov. Brown Favors the Conscripting of the Principals of Substitutes.

When we urge that the rich as well as the poor should help fight the battles of the war we are accused of a desire to array one class of our citizens against another class, or in other words, increasing the prejudice of the poor against the rich. We suppose, however, it will be all right for Gov. Brown to make the assertion, which he does in his late message to the Georgia Legislature. He goes further and urges the conscription of those persons who have put in substitutes. We have taken no such position, and if the "rich," who have put in substitutes, want to abuse anybody let them abuse Gov. Brown and not us. We copy so much of the message as refers to conscription and substitution:

That portion of the conscript act which authorizes those within conscript age to employ substitutes has, in my opinion, been productive of the most unfortunate results. If conscription is right, or if it is to be acquiesced in as a matter of necessity, it is certainly just that it act upon all alike, whether rich or poor. With the substitution principle in the act, its effect has been to compel the poorer class, who have no money with which to employ substitutes, to enter the army, no matter what may be the condition of their families at home, while the rich, who have money with which to employ substitutes, have often escaped compulsory service. This is not just as between man and man. While I trust I have shown that the poorest man in the Confederacy has such interest at stake as should stimulate him to endure any amount of hardship or danger for the success of our cause, it cannot be denied that the wealthy are under as great obligation to do service, as they have, in addition to the rights and liberties of themselves and their children, a large amount of property to protect. If every wealthy man would do his duty, and share his part of the dangers of the war, but few complaints would be heard from the poor. But if the money of the rich is to continue to secure him from the hardships, privations and dangers to which the poor are exposed, discontent, and more or less demoralization in the army must be the inevitable result.

He who has paid two or three thousand dollars for his substitute, has often made it back in a single month by speculation, and it has not unfrequently happened that the families of those in service at eleven dollars per month, have been the most unfortunate victims of his speculation and extortion.

A very large number of stout, able-bodied young men, between eighteen and forty-five years of age, are now out of the army, and in their places the Government has accepted old men over forty-five, who have, in most cases, been unable to undergo long marches, privation and fatigue. Thousands of these have sunk by the way, either into the hospitals or into the grave. It is also understood that much the larger number of deserters and stragglers from the army have been substitutes, who have entered it for hire and after receiving the stipulated price, have sought the first opportunity to escape, which they have in some instances been permitted to do, with the acquiescence and encouragement of officers, who have been their partners in guilty speculation. Thus the same individual has been accepted as a substitute for each of several able-bodied young men, who have been left at home to seek for gain and enjoy comfort, while our enemies have gained advantages on account of the weakness of our armies.

If we expect to be successful in our struggle, the law must be so changed as to place in service the tens of thousands of young men, who are now at home. This would reinforce our armies, so as to enable us to drive back the enemy upon every part of our borders. After this change in the law the Government could provide for the protection of the most important interests at home, by making proper details of such persons as are indispensably necessary. This would be much better than the extension of the conscription act up to fifty or fifty-five, as it would bring into the field young men able to endure service, in place of old men who must soon fail when exposed to great fatigue and hardship, many of whom are as competent as young men to overseer plantations and attend to other home interests.

But it may be denied that the Government can now so change the law as to make those who have furnished substitutes liable to service, as it is bound by its contract to exempt them and they have acquired vested rights under the contract, which it is not in the power of the Government to divest. Let us examine this for a moment. I purchase a lot of land from the State of Georgia, and pay her one thousand dollars for it, and she conveys it to me by grant under her great seal. The contract is as solemn, and binding as the Government can make it. My fee simple title is vested and complete. But while I have the grant in my pocket and the State has my money in her treasury it is discovered that the public necessity requires the State to repossess herself of the land; I refuse to sell to her; she may pay me just compensation, and take the land without my consent, and she violates no fundamental principle, as all our private rights must yield to the public good, and if we are injured we can only require just compensation for the injury.

Again, suppose I have labored hard and made upon my land a surplus of provisions, which are my own right and property, and I refuse to sell them to the Government, when the army is in need of them; it may take them without my consent and pay me just compensation, and I have been deprived of none of my constitutional rights.

The right of a person who has employed a substitute to be exempted from military service can certainly stand upon no higher ground. The Government has extended to such persons the privilege of exemption upon the employment of a proper substitute, but if the public safety requires it, the Government certainly has as much right to revoke this privilege as it has to take from me my land, or my provisions, or other property, for public use; and all the person who employed the substitute could demand would be just compensation for the injury. The measure of damage might be the amount paid by the principal for his substitute, less a just *pro rata* for the time the substitute has served, and upon the payment of the damage or the just compensation for it, the Government would have the right to retain the substitute, as well as the principal, in service, as the substitute has been paid by the principal for the service, and the principal has been compensated for the damage done him by ordering him into service. It would be competent, however, in estimating the damage in such case, to take into the account the interest the principal has in the success of our cause and the establishment of our independence, as necessary to the perpetuity of his liberties and the security of all his rights. It would also be competent to inquire whether he has indeed suffered any pecuniary loss. If he has paid three thousand dollars for a substitute, and has been kept out of the army for that sum for one year, and during that time he has made ten thousand dollars more by speculation or otherwise than he would have made had he been in the army, at eleven dollars per month, the actual amount of compensation due from the Government to him might be very small indeed, if anything.

Believing that the public necessity requires it, and entertaining no doubt that Congress possesses the power to remedy the evil, without violating vested rights, I respectfully recommend the passage of a joint resolution by the General Assembly, requesting Congress to repeal that part of the conscript act which authorises the employment of substitutes, and, as conscription is the present policy of the government, to require all persons able to do military duty, who have substitutes in the service to enter the military service of the Confederacy with the least possible delay, and to provide some just rule of compensation to those who may be injured by the enactment of such a law. I also recommend that said resolution instruct our Senators and Represenatives in Congress to vote for and urge the passage of this measure at the earliest possible day.

TOCCOA FALLS.

We take the following description of this remarkable waterfall from the press of the *Southern Literary Companion* by the pen of the gifted Miss Barber:

I noticed some time ago, in a newspaper, a remark like the following:

"Two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world lie entirely out of the route of modern travel, and of them little is known. Both of them are at the South; the first, Tuccoa Falls, is in Habersham county, Ga.; the other is a remarkable precipice in South Carolina."

These may not be the exact words of the paragraph, for I have not the paper by me; the substance of the remark, however, is given, and it is very true, but so little did the writer know about the objects he was mentioning, that he failed in spelling the name of the falls correctly. He should have written it Toccoa, which is an Indian word, meaning beautiful.

Having visited these falls a summer or two since in company with a party of friends, I have thought that perhaps a faint description of them (for my pen is inadequate to the task of painting their exceeding beauty) might not be wholly devoid of interest.

They are indeed situated out of the line of modern travel—so far out, and so impassable are the roads, and so thinly inhabited the country, that most people, when they go thither, take with them servants, carriages, provisions, baggage and tents, so that they can camp out, like the roving Bedouins of the desert, and live independent of the resources of the country through which they pass.

The scenery throughout the whole country is variegated and wild, abounding in high hills and deep gorges, and the soil is barren, and fit for little but grazing. We had in our company a physician—a man of some travel and varied information, but who was an invalid, and who has since died of consumption—his wife, a gentleman who acted as guide, a beautiful girl from Louisiana, and myself.

Having been raised among the mountains, the scenery did not at first strike me as anything very remarkable, but my Louisiana friend, who had never seen anything like it, when she came in sight of the first high mountain, clapped her pretty, white hands, and shouted like a creature half wild; but when, after a day or two's fatiguing travel, we reached the falls, and she sat down among the rocks at their base, and gazed up, up nearly 200 feet, and the tremendous pile of rocks, and at the white, changing and misty veil floating over them, she grew as hushed as an awe-stricken child.

We were all mute—surprised—I, for one, grew breathless. The stream is scarcely wider than a rivulet—one could easily pass it at a bound; it flows on over a rocky bed, murmuring and gurgling. By and by, all of a sudden, it reaches the sharp edge of a perpendicular shelve of rock, nearly two hundred feet high, and is instantly broken into a veil of silvery and rainbow-spanned mist, which comes floating down, down, looking more like a vast bridal veil than anything I could think of. It falls, making rain-like music in the deep basin below, and then it resumes its rivulet flow, and bubbles on as noiselessly and insignificant as before. The rocks, which come around in the shape of an ampitheatre, are covered with woods, and there, in utter solitude, this wild elfin thing plays on. When did it begin its fairy dance? It is wholly and exquisitely "Beautiful." The Indian, had he sought all languages through, could not have found another word so appropriate.

At the first glance she took in the whole spirit of the scene, and christened it aright: *"Toccoa, the Beautiful!"* We, however, added to the name before we left, and called it the *"Bride of the Woods!"* If the volume of water was greater the scene would be grand: as it is, it is only beautiful. Green mosses grow and hang trailing from the crevices of the rocks, and when the winds shift for a moment the spray, they seem looking green and luxuriant from being kept continually moist. In the basin below are found fish of various kinds, eels, horny heads, &c. Now and then a rattle-snake sticks his flat head out from among the rocks, and shakes his ominous rattles: wild deer run through the dense old woods, and sometimes come down and drink out of the basin—their thirst quenched, they stare up for a moment at the "thing of beauty" shifting about over their heads, and then bound away as free and unchained as the wind.

There is an Indian legend about this place. It is said that a white woman long ago decoyed a party of red men, who had sworn to kill her husband, to the brink, in a pretended search after him, and in the darkness of night managed to plunge them over, and they were dashed in pieces on the rocks below. I do not know how true the tale is, but as I stood there one bright morning, with the hot August sun lighting up the fearful gorge below, the thought made me shrink back. It might easily have been accomplished, I should suppose, had the Indians been ignorant of the face of the country, for no one above the falls would suspect their existence.

The falls will not become to all lovers of Nature, a Mecca Shrine. As it is, the poet and the artist sometimes find them. T. Addison Richards, an artist of some distinction, made a sketch of them, which afterwards appeared in *Harper's Magazine* and in *Georgia Illustrated*, but the picture hardly conveys any idea of the original. W. C. Richards, his brother, at one time editor of the *Southern Literary Gazette*, wrote a pretty poem about the place. As for myself, I should as soon think of painting the soft beauty of a moonbeam, or of sketching with an ugly black crayon the blue air above. I tried to embody a few ideas in verse, but threw the scrap of paper away on which they were written, they were so unsatisfactory.

C. W. B.

THE EIGHT KENTUCKY BROTHERS.—These noble men, we are informed, were the sons of James Warren, of Bradstown, Ky., and at the commencement of the commotion all but one resided in that then distracted, afterwards perfidiously betrayed, and now miserable State. But immediately on the declaration of war, by the usurped despotism at Washington, they, immediately, with one accord, shouldered their muskets in defence of the Constitution of their country and the liberties of the people.—They entered several different corps, and were in numerous battles on distant fields, and, having everywhere braved every danger, only one of them, of all the eight, is now left and able to stand in the ranks.

William Warren was first killed on the field in the battle of Boston Mountain, where the gallant McCulloch commanded, fell and breathed his last patriotic breath.

Leonard and Harrison Warren fell dead on the bloody field of Shiloh.

Linus Warren had one of his legs shot off in the same battle. He survived, but, no longer able to march, reluctantly received his honorable discharge.

Richard Warren was shot through the lungs in the battle of Oak Hill, commanded by his beloved Price. He survived, but not being afterwards able to command his gallant company, was compelled to resign, and is now wasting away in Arkansas.

Charles Warren fought bravely at the battle of Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, but was afterwards visited with hemorrhage of the lungs, and was so disabled that he was compelled to leave the service.

The two remaining brothers, Henry and William, were in the late bloody battle of Chickamauga.

William Warren, who had settled in Louisiana, entered the service there, but, in the late battle, stood in a regiment from the Palmetto State, and was wounded in the head, is here in hospital, and we trust, will soon recover, and be able to join his command; while Henry Warren alone remains, able to stand in the ranks and face the enemy. God protect him and console the aged father, who is now, if living, about 87 years old.—*Marietta Confederacy.*

FASHIONS IN THE OUTSIDE WORLD.—We are so remote from the centre of fashion that it is only occasionally that we get a peep at it. We had information that in Paris ladies are learning to smoke tobacco and carry canes, like men. We have later news to the effect that bogus jewelry is becoming the "rage," as will be seen from the following extract from a London organ of the Mode:

Another thing which rather astonishes us is, to see how very much jewels are now being worn even in out of door dress. The style in vogue is the Oriental—crescents, large round sequins and long drooping ornaments being preferred.

Very large ear rings, brooches, clasps and studs are worn to match, in dimensions hitherto unheard of, and either in plain gold or in gold and coral, or enamel.—These jewels, being but a passion whim of fashion, need not be of the purest gold or precious gems. Even French ladies, who have always been very particular on this point, now wear imitated jewels without the least scruple.

Combs for the hair now come within the sphere of jewels. They are made with a wide, flat piece turned back from the teeth, and composing a very rich ornament, set with gold and precious stones. These combs are worn in the back hair. Smaller ones are also sometimes used to keep back the hair in front.

Necklaces of very thick chains have become indispensable with a low dress, and are also worn with the high chemisetts and Swiss bodies. The large round jet or coral beads are preferred for demi-toilette, and married ladies often wear the thick gold chain.

Crinolines still hold their own; but in Paris they are decidedly being worn much smaller, especially at the top; they are less round, and, consequently, more graceful in their appearance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of the Raleigh Mutual Relief And Charitable Association, November 11, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the R. M. R. and C. Association, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That the subscribers to the loan and donation funds be requested to pay to Jos. Worth, Esq., Treasurer, one-fourth or more of their subscription immediately, and another fourth in 30 days.

Resolved, That no new subscriptions to the loan fund will be allowed after 1st Dec., 1863.

The undersigned would remind those citizens who wish to avail themselves of the privileges, contemplated by the Association, in securing their supplies of food and provision, at a reduced cost, to make immediate application for investment.

P. F. PESCUD, Secretary.

Nov 13-2t

Journal and Standard copy twice and send bill to J. Worth, Treasurer.

COTTON FOR SALE.

SIXTY-THREE BALES COTTON IN GEORGIA, well stored in tin roof warehouse, and in the safest part of the State. Apply early to me at Kittrell's Depot. [Nov 13-10t] C. B. RIDDICK.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT STORE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Town of Henderson, N. C.; also two residences.—The dwellings are very comfortable and out-houses good.

Nov 13-10t C. B. R., Kittrell's Depot.

KITTRELL'S DEPOT.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS JUST ARrived and newly imported. Also a large supply of the fine numbers of Cotton Yarn, as high as No 20.

Nov 13-10t

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer

CARGO SALES AT AUCTION

BY CATALOGUE

ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the cargoes of Steam Ships

SPUNKIE, BANSHEE, GEN'L BEAUREGARD AND PET,

with sundry consignments from other Ships, making the largest and by far the most attractive sale of the season—as enumerated, viz:

DRY GOODS.

3 cases Super Broad Cloth—various colors
1 bale Super Blue Broad Cloth
1 bale Super Black Broad Cloth
4 bales Cassimeres
1 bale Mixed Meltons
2 cases Brown and Gray Mixtures
12 bales Dark Fancy and Black and White Sobwan Prints
12 cases Bleached Shirting
2 cases Fine Unbleached Shirting
4 cases Black Alpaca
2 cases Dark DeLaines
1 case Black Sewing Silk
1 case Lace Flannel
1 case Fancy Wove Flannel
2 cases India Twills
3 cases Stay Bindings
1 case Linen Huckaback
1 bale Linen Sheeting
3 cases Linen Thread
3 cases Spool Cotton
1 case Machine Thread
2 bales Blue Mottles
4 bales Regatta Stripes
1 bale Bedtick
2 cases Linen Cambric Handk's
1 bale Fancy Mohairs
1 bale Fancy Flannel Shirts
16 cases L. C. Shirts—Linen Fronts
1 case Gent's Half Hose
2 cases Ladies White and Slate Hose
2 cases Misses White and Grey Hose
5 cases Pins
3 cases Flexible Agate and Bronze Buttons
1 case Fancy and Silk Buttons
2 cases Knitting Needles
2 cases Hooks and Eyes
3 cases Needles, Hair Pins, &c

SUNDRIES.

2 cases Ready Made Clothing
1 case Violin Strings
1 case French Watch Glasses
2 cases French Felt Hats
3 cases Brazillian Hats

SHOES AND LEATHER.

64 cases Gents' and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Eng. manufacture, superior material and finish
140 cases Bluchers, assorted
19 rolls Harness Leather
100 sides Sole Leather
2 bales English Sole Leather
2 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

32 cases Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper
28 cases Envelopes, well assorted
5 cases Steel Pens
3 cases Lead Pencils
3 bales Wove Newspaper, 36 x 49
14 cases Cotton Cards
5 do Wool Cards
4 do Cotton Carding
1 case Tin Solder in strips
10,000 lbs. Hollow Ware
4 casks Hoes
2 do Cutlery
2 do Screws
1 do Awls

GROCERIES.

50 boxes Belmont Sperm Candles
50 do English Bellow Soap
40 bags Prime Cape Coffe
16 chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Congou Tea
20 half chests Young Hyson Tea
25 boxes Laundry Starch
65 do Corn Starch
21 kitts Mackerel
5 kitts Salmon
497 sacks Liverpool Salt
800 do do do 28 lbs each

DRUGS.

16 cases Quinine, 2,000 ozs
170 kegs Bi Carb. Soda
15 casks Alchohol
16 barrels Epsom Salts
10 casks do do
20 barrels Bleaching Powder
10 do Alum
10 do Borax
3 cases do
4 do Extract Logwood
14 do best English Mustard
2 do Bro Windsor Soap

AND

70 cases Drugs, assorted—

Iodide Potass,	Sulph Morphia,
Powd. Ipecac,	Gum Camphor,
Tart. Acid.	Ipecac Wine,
Tinct. Opie,	Pulv. Opie,
Gum Opie,	Cream Tartar,
Ung. Hydrag Fort,	Ung. Hydrag Mit,
Pil. Hydraig,	Citric Acid,
Iodine,	Oxymel Scills,
Ammon Carb.,	Croton Oil,
Ess. Lemon,	Glycerine,
Liquorice Paste,	Blue Galls,
Blue Stone,	Thumb Blue
Baking Bowder,	Castor Oil,
Cod Liver Oil,	Gum Arabic
Citrate Magnesia,	Chlo. Lime,
Magnesia Carb,	Dovers Powder
Potass Chlor.,	Ether, Sulph. Opp

Nov, 8-4w